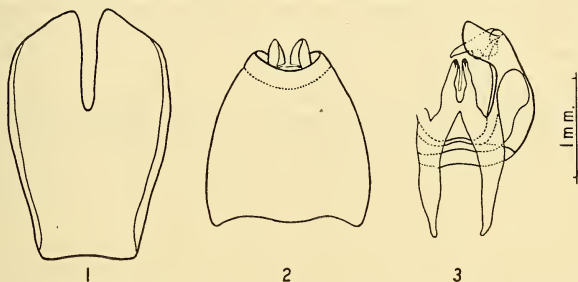


ashy-grey line along eye margin; upper parafacials bare, lower part with black hairs which merge into the ruff. Antennae with basal segments brown, with black hairs; third segment bright brownish-orange. Palpi with basal segment blackish, second segment brown, becoming yellowish at apex, both with black hairs, except for one or two dull golden hairs apically. Proboscis short, stout, black. Ruff a mixture of black and ashy white.

Thorax. Ground colour of scutum a curious brownish-fawn with a tinge of yellow, and covered with long, brown hairs; median line black, very narrow but continuous, widening somewhat at anterior margin and distinctly in front of the scutellum; dorso-central lines black, wider than median line, and fading out midway between suture and scutellum; the lateral margins and the scutellum are blackish-brown and covered with dense, black hairs, so that the scutum is surrounded by a well-defined black zone laterally and posteriorly; infra-scutellar tuft black. Pleurae blackish-brown above, pale grey below between the bases of the coxae; rather densely covered with long, black hairs, except for a small, white tuft on the propleura, another on the metapleura just at the basal lateral angle of the abdomen, and a brilliant, yellow to orange, lunulate, post-mesopleural tuft from which the species has been given its name.



Text-figs. 1-3. Male genitalia of *Pelecorhynchus lunulatus*, n. sp. 1, Eighth sternite. 2, Ninth tergite. 3, Hypopygium.

Legs. Coxae brown, fore and mid with black hairs, hind with rather conspicuous silvery-white hairs; remaining segments bright yellowish-brown, becoming paler on the tarsi; hairs mixed brown and gold on the femora, and mostly golden-brown to bright golden on the tibiae and tarsi.

Wings. Greyish, strongly suffused with yellow basally, anteriorly, and along the veins, leaving the centres of the cells paler and giving the wing a vaguely mottled appearance. The basicosta is bare and black; the basal section of the costa is blackish-brown, with short, black hairs, and its distal section and the other veins are bright to yellowish-brown; the venation is normal. Upper squame brownish-orange, with marginal black hairs; lower squame a more greyish light brown, with black hairs below and a white tuft distally and dorsally. Halteres with light brown stem, blackish-brown knob.

Abdomen. A shining bright mahogany-brown. First tergite considerably darkened basally and in the median area, and with strong, dense, sublateral and lateral black hairs; there is a crescentic paler area covered by rich red-gold hairs on each side of the dark median area. Second and subsequent tergites more uniform in colour, and bearing quite dense, rich red-gold hairs; their lateral margins with predominantly black hairs on the second tergite, and red-gold on subsequent tergites. Venter shining mahogany-brown, with red-gold hairs on disc, a crescentic patch of shining silvery-white hairs at lateral margin of second sternite, and a less conspicuous one at the lateral margin of the third sternite.

Hypopygium. The eighth tergite is normal; the eighth sternite (Text-fig. 1) is deeply cleft distally, and is remarkably long and narrow, more like the females than the males of other species. The ninth tergite (Text-fig. 2) is strongly arched laterally, and shaped much as in the Chilean *P. longicaudus* (Big.). The coxite (Text-fig. 3) is distinguished by a very large dorsal hood, the hood and style being not unlike those of *P. fascipennis* M. & F., while the aedeagus is broadly similar to that of *P. fusconiger* (Walk.). *P. lunulatus* thus fits as incompletely into existing series on hypopygial as on external characters.

♀. Generally similar to male. The facets of the eyes are uniformly small. The frons is a little longer than wide, brown above, fawn below, and with brownish-golden hairs; there is the same black zone around the bases of the antennae as in the male. Face similar to male, but with red-gold hairs mixed with some black ones. Thorax similar to male, but median line evanescent and dorsocentral lines narrower. Legs similar to male, femora a little darker brown. Wings with the greyish suffusion distally and posteriorly more marked than in male, and with a less mottled appearance. Abdomen as in the male, but the first tergite is entirely blackish and the crescentic, silvery white, lateral patches of hair on the venter are equally conspicuous on the second and third sternites. Ovipositor yellowish to brownish-fawn.

Habitat.—The three specimens were taken on flowers of *Leptospermum* sp., two in low, swampy areas, the third on the banks of a small, burbling trout-stream. A fourth was seen flying low over short grass between the *Leptospermum* bushes on one of the swamps.

Distribution.—New South Wales: Known only from the type group of localities near Ebor, at approximately 4,000 feet above sea-level. Collections were made in the area from 10th to 24th December, but *P. lunulatus* was seen only between the 14th and 17th.

A NEW SUBSPECIES OF *CERMATULUS NASALIS* (WESTWOOD)
(HEMIPTERA—HETEROPTERA: PENTATOMIDAE).

By T. E. WOODWARD, Department of Entomology, University of Queensland.
(Communicated by Mr. F. A. Perkins.)

(Two Text-figures.)

[Read 25th March, 1953.]

Synopsis.

The new and very distinct subspecies, *Cermatulus nasalis rufusensis*, is described from Mt. Rufus, Tasmania, and the differences are listed between it and the three previously described subspecies.

Subfamily ASOPINAE.

CERMATULUS NASALIS (Westwood).

Aelia nasalis Westwood, 1837, *Cat. Hem. Coll. Hope*, 1: 32.

CERMATULUS NASALIS Dallas, 1851, *List Hem. Ins. Brit. Mus.*, 1: 106; pl. 2, fig. 3.

(A full synonymy is given by Woodward, 1953, p. 317.)

CERMATULUS NASALIS RUFUSENSIS, n. subsp.

Length of female holotype 11 mm.; width across abdomen 6 mm.; width across posterior pronotal shoulders 6 mm.

Head. Apices of juga moderately broadly rounded. Disc of tylus with fine but distinct punctures. Eye about $2/5$ as wide as interocular space (7.5 : 18). Width across eyes: median length: width across juga :: 33 : 30 : 16. Sides of first rostral segment convex, not at all flattened. Relative length of antennal segments I–IV, 6 : 20 : 18 : 22.

Pronotum. Sides with anterior half strongly and irregularly crenulated; posterior half smooth, projecting outward and backward at a marked angle from anterior half. Postero-lateral angles produced well beyond bases of hemelytra as prominent, subacute spines. Posterior margin, in front of scutellum, straight. The small posterior triangular processes (laterad of scutellar base and overlapping clavus) not extending so far back as in typical *nasalis* and not covering the punctures of the second row from the claval suture; postero-lateral margins between these processes and the posterior spines sinuate and biconcave, with the convexity raised as a dorsal tubercle. As in *nasalis* and *turbotti*, and unlike *hudsoni*, the main anterior part of pronotum strongly declivous and forming a markedly different plane from that of the posterior part. Pronotum and whole of dorsal surface more finely punctate than in *nasalis*. Calli black, sunken; disc with a transverse ridge behind them separated from posterior part of pronotum by a transverse groove; at each side of ridge, surface depressed. Sides of pronotum with a broad, sublateral dark band, black except for a few small ochreous markings, and finely and closely punctate, without any impunctate areas as in *nasalis*; extreme margin yellowish ochreous. Width between postero-lateral angles proportionately greater than in *nasalis*, 2.7 times anterior width (23 : 8.5), 2.56 times median length (23 : 9).

Scutellum. Posterior lobe narrower and more nearly parallel-sided than in *nasalis*. Proportionate measurements of scutellum: total length 60; total width at base 49.5; basal width between inner margins of lateral fossae 45; width at anterior end of narrower apical lobe 19; width half-way along apical lobe 17; length of apical lobe 26. Apex ochreous, in type specimen not sharply demarcated by colour.

Metathorax. Punctuation of ventral surface, as of venter generally, somewhat finer than in *nasalis*. Plate of scent-gland orifice narrower (antero-posteriorly) and less raised than in *nasalis*; length (transverse) : breadth (antero-posteriorly) :: 13 : 5. The granular impunctate evaporating area very narrowly margining plate behind, and in front of plate with only a shallow transverse groove, the anterior edge of plate not abruptly raised above it.